# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. ered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. med Sundar per month 65c per year, 20.00 without Sundar 65c per year, 20.00 per month 65c per year, 20.00 per

REMITTANCE.

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nts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and OFFICES,

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JANUARY CIRCULATION 54,320 Daily-Sunday 49,878

electrication for the mentile subscribed and sworn to by Dule Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested.

Bulls and bears fox trot in the pits and the consumer pays the fiddlers. Speaking of signs of spring, the shop win-

dows have the robin beaten a mile. The patriot who raises two jobs where but ne flourished before wins a place in democracy'

Again we are reminded how hard it is to hold a man who is drafted for a public office he does

Besides other consideration for their activities. the U-boats hasten the job of filling that hole in the bottom of the sea.

Fifteen vessels submarined in twenty-four hours would indicate quite a good day for "ruth lessness." Wonder what average is expected to maintained?

From the number of salary-boosting measures roduced, it is hard to tell whether the Douglas delegation looks to the taxpayers or the taxeaters as their constituency,

Intense cold overspreads Europe, multiplying the normal distress of war. Temperatures far ow zero in Germany must chill the enthusi asm of making things hot elsewhere.

For the time being, the war flurry has com-pletely obscured the "leak probe," "bone-dry," "pork," and various other pests which those im-mediately concerned are glad to escape.

Another brewery fire! What a shame to let the flames lick up so much liquid joy when there are so many parched throats and the time to the "dry" inaugural ceremonies is so short!

No amount of conversation will damage the state house or rear a new one. The building survived many man-made cyclones, but hot air is at a discount among builders these stirring days.

To keep the record straight it should be remembered that the volume of bills turned in by the Douglas county delegation merely glimpses the total of the campaign promises made to get

The piping times of peace may cease for a while, but, as Garfield said: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." The thought inspires strength to meet the demands of national duty.

Fifteen thousand Japanese reservists in the Hawaiian islands are reported to have tendered their services to the United States in event of war. Coming at this time the report is very anng and threatens a relapse in circles suffernoying and threatholia.

"I cannot believe the United States govern ment would seize our ships," says the directorgeneral of the Hamburg-American line. But the of the machinery of the interned vessels sts that officers and crews are under instructions to take no chances.

Semi-official reports of extensive graft in munition contracts in France occasion no great surprise. War is the handmaid of graft. In one form or another, grafters get in their work while public attention is gripped by the progress of the struggie. The exception to the rule here is that France found it out first.

Pity the poor Astor baby! Though little more than 4 years old \$60,000 has been spent on his upkeep and a larger appropriation is demanded, say \$25,000 a year. A devoted group of nurses, maids, cooks, doctors and guardians stick closely to the kid's bottle and let none of the juice get away.

### The Dollar In War

The Dollar In War

Philadelphia Ledger

If war comes with Germany, how will the two countries stand financially? The United States occupies a vastly better position than Germany in every particular. First of all, the people of the United States, outside of a ten-million-dollar bond issue, have scarcely a dollar invested anywhere m the four belligerent nations/fighting under the Hohenzollern flag. On the contrary, both Germany and Austria have very large sums invested in America. Before the war began, Germany alone had a billion dollars planted in various enterprises in our country. Part of that has certainly been liquidated, but the German investment in our railroad securities is still hundreds of millions.

War usually stops the payment of dividenda and interest between combatant nations. Were this rule to follow in case of war at this time, German people would suffer materially, whereas Americans would suffer but little. In the matter of debts and ability to finance a war, the United States stands upon an eminence high above every other country on earth. Our national wealth is more than double that of Germany, while our national debt is now not one-tenth as great as that of Germany. The United States could raise billions of dollars at a much lower rate of interest that Germany has been forced to pay for every dollar of its upward of ten billions raised since the outbreak of war.

The United States can make more clothing, blankets, shoes, guns and automobiles than Germany. It can supply vastly greater quantities of the use of armies. We have two-thirds of the world's cotton and Germany raises none. Obviously, the United States has all the resources to wage a swift and successful war, provided they could be quickly and ably mobilized.

### Specious Plea Against Municipal Control.

The bill to take from Omaha (and other Nebraska cities, too) the power of control and regulation of its public utilities is being urgently pressed in a way that indicates something back of it more than mere sentiment. This same measure, when up before the last legislature, was beaten because undisguisedly a corporation measure and its defeat was an admitted jolt to the corporation emissaries and lobbyists.

Yet, in an appeal for support of the present bill, one of its promoters has the brashness to declare that "the men who are opposing this bill and what it stands for are the men who are in charge of publicly-owned utilities. The taxpayers of the city, who want their business managed along business principles, are not opposing this measure and will never oppose it when they understand it."

The mind of the taxpayer may be peculiar and the attorney here quoted pose as a good mindreader, but when the taxpayer of Omaha realizes that an effort is under way to make him go to Lincoln with every grievance he may have against any of the public utilities serving him here and present it to a State Railway commission, composed for the most part of men who never before lived in a place that boasted a street car system or a gas plant, we doubt whether he will regard it as a boon, even though he may not always be wholly satisfied with the way the municipal anthorities handle the problem.

With the situation in the smaller cities and owns, whose public service troubles are confined to telephones and electric lighting, we are not so familiar. The telephone service is already subject to the railway commission and, perhaps, properly so, being as much state-wide as local, but that does not apply equally to the others.

While no one blames the public service corporation for preferring to be relieved of local control, no sound reason has been advanced why their patrons and the public generally should ac-

### Germans Take No Needless Risks

The thoroughness of German preparations for war is shown by the reports now coming out of the condition of interned ships. While the managing director of the great Hamburg-American line expresses his utmost confidence in the integrity of the United States, it is apparent that the heads that guide the course of German arms felt that safety could be found in making assurance doubly sure. Fittings and machinery of vessels laid up in American harbors have therefore been so damaged that months will be required to make them serviceable. The strategy of this may be found in the fact that an interned ship is of no service to the empire, while it may be seized by an enemy. By way of precaution, i is rendered useless for the time; in the end i will be cheaper to repair it than to replace entire. The far-sighted Germans take no needless risks even while relying implicity on the friendship and honor of the United States.

### Restoring the Relief Work.

One of the most regrettable results of the break with Germany is the suspension of humanitarian work carried on by the United States in the war zone. Since the beginning of the war it has been the privilege of this country to represent the belligerents on either side, and to look after the prisoners held by each, whether of war or merely interned aliens. This work has entailed vast amount of work, but it has been carefully and punctually performed, and in such way as to receive commendation from the governments concerned. Of course, so far as the United States is concerned, it can now no longer act in this capacity, and until the nations at war can make other arrangements the important service must cease.

Steps are being taken to transfer the control of relief work for the Belgian and French civilians to Spain, owing to the fact that the United States must give over its active participation in the great enterprise. At the matter stands, the suspension of transport service threatens to be the occasion of much suffering in the parts of France and Belgium occupied by the Germans. Spain is carrying on negotiations with the imperial government at Berlin, asking that permis sion be given to continue the relief to the unfortunate dependents. Should this be given, the United States will assist Spain to the utmost de

Unrestricted passage for relief ships should be required of all belligerents, as no exigency of war can be admitted to prevent free travel of neutral agents bent on errands of mercy only.

### State Forestry Makes Headway.

Debate in the legislature over a bill to per mit the establishment of communal forests or groves shows the growth of an idea. Opposition to the measure in question was directed along the line that its operation would withdraw fertile land from cultivation to create public parks The utilitarian spirit of the farmer does not quite comprehend the devotion of arable tracts to such uses. Of course, there are two sides to this question, and each can bring forward much argument in support of its position. What is of particular interest is that the legislature is at last waking up to consideration of the opportunity the state has in the afforestration of the waste lands now idle. In time Nebraska may have the advantage of tree planting on a scale worth while. It is not necessary just now to provide expensive machinery, nor is it too early to make a real start on the work. All preliminary experimentation has been done, the possibility of success has been demonstrated by the federal government, and it is now up to the state to do something for it-

The proposal to return to the plan of electing county commissioners by the voters of the commissioner's district, instead of by the voters of the whole county, is another backward step and just as much so as the choice of school members by wards. Folks who are protesting against the school board bill should protest just as hard against the county-board bill and for the very same reasons.

It takes almost a column of double-shotted editorial space for our amiable contemporary to tell why it is closing the door on the free and unlimited publication of letters discussing the war. Why not say it is to conserve the highpriced print paper, and let the other reasons go?

A South Dakota lawmaker would prohibit political discussions in church under statutory pen-alty. He must be harboring the delusion that keeping politics out of the church is the same as keeping the church out of politics.

### Common Colds

The most prevalent illness in the United States is the common cold, a disease group included under one name and considered of such minor importance that vital statistics do not record the enormous number of persons who annually are subjected to suffering, inconvenience and eco-nomic loss thereby. Remarkable as it may seem nomic loss thereby. Remarkable as it may seem, the widespread familiarity with this condition has bred a contempt which hides its seriousness, yet when the sum total of the ravages committee

when the sum total of the ravages committed by common colds is made, it becomes evident that instead of being a group of trivial affections, common colds must be classed as serious diseases.

The phrase "common colds," like "charity," covers a multitude of sanitary sins, and curiously enough, the name has been applied to a group of affections which far from depending absolutely on cold are frequently the direct result of living in close, over-heated surroundings having a lower relative humidity than the dryest desert known to man.

The word "colds" means an acute infection o the lining membranes of the nose, tonsils, throat and larger bronchial tubes. The process may be even more extensive and amount to a general in-fection of the entire body. All of the breathing apparatus excepting the smaller terminal por-tions in the lungs may be involved, and as a matter of fact the disease may, and often does spread to these thus producing pneumonia. In this connection it may be pointed out that pneu-monia kills more people in the United States than any other disease excepting tubercu heart disease. Many pneumonias begin as a com-mon cold. Colds do not produce tuberculosis yet unfortunately what is considered as a col-may be in reality the first symptoms of the white

The causes of colds are multiform and no entirely understood. In every case, however, they are dependent upon the growth and activity of living germs which are always received from other people. It is true that almost everybody harbors disease organisms in the mouth and nose, and that these under favorable conditions will produce a cold in their host. But these germs in every case were received from some other person. In other words, colds are infections. It used to be thought that sitting in a draft or a prolonged stay in the swimming pool would produce a cold. This is erroneous, but the chilling of the body which the draft produces entirely understood. In every case, however would produce a cool, the chilling of the body which the draft produces and the weakening of the vital forces caused by too long a swim, lower the powers of resistance and permit germs which have hitherto been harmhost to produce disastrous effects

less to their host to produce disastrous effects.

To prevent a cold it is necessary first of all to keep the body resistance at a high point of efficiency. This means that the body machinery should be kept in good order at all times. Good wholesome food in proper amount, plenty of sleep, the careful attendance to the voiding of the body wastes, the taking of regular exercise in the open air, keeping the body clean, keeping the mouth and nose clean, the avoidance of hot, stuffy, dusty rooms, the avoidance of exposure to sudden and nose clean, the avoidance of not, stuny, dusty rooms, the avoidance of exposure to sudden changes of temperature, the prevention of the chilling of the body either by cold or wet, are all protective measures. It should be borne in mind, however, that even robust persons may contract colds from people who have them.

The germs of colds leave the body in the se-cretions of the mouth and nose. They enter the body through the same route. Thus a careless sneezer and the person who does not cover his mouth and nose when he coughs are breeders of these infections. The little living bodies which cause colds are so small that a million could rest on the head of a pin. When a person coughs or sneezes a fine spray carrying with it untold num-bers of these germs is spread into the surrounding atmosphere to a distance of several feet and may easily be taken into the mouth and nose with th easily be taken into the mouth and nose with the respired air. More direct contact, such as by kissing, the common drinking cup, the common roller towel, by pipes, toys, pencils, fingers, food and other things which have been contaminated by the mouth and nose secretions of a person having a cold may also carry the disease.

It is an obligation on the part of persons having colds to see to it that they do not spread these colds to somebody else. The person who neglects to cover his nose and mouth when he sneezes and coughs, the careless spitter, the per-

neglects to cover his nose and mouth when he snezes and coughs, the careless spitter, the person who permits his germ-laden discharges to contaminate things which are going to be hammit. If such a person uses public swimming pools, if he is not amenable to reason and persists in distributing his infection, he should be avoided as a spreader of pestilence.

A good deal has been said about hardening people so that they will not contract colds. There

A good deal has will not contract colds. There is an element of danger in this since to expose a weak person to the rigors of cold baths and cold drafts is apt to lower resistance, thus favoring the very conditions which it is desired to avoid At the same time, it should not be forgotten that the Arctic explorer does not ordinarily have coldso long as he stays out in the open and that it is not the engineers and firemen in the cold, drafty cab who have colds, but those who ride in the close, dusty, overheated coaches behind. When all is said, it must be said that dusty, unventilated rooms, perhaps, play the greatest role in producing colds.

Since coids are a serious condition they should be treated as such. A great many people think they have an infallible remedy for breaking up a cold. This may be harmless in itself but usually it is not and consists of a combination of harmful drugs and alcohol, the latter usually preponderating. The sufferer takes these preparations in large quantities and if he is strong enough he may survive them and eventually get the best of his cold. Self medication or medication by untrained persons is always dangerous. It is especially dangerous to those having colds and should always be scrupulously avoided. As a rule, much time, inconvenience and suffering will be obviated by consulting an intelligent physician promptly. If this is not practicable a brisk saline may be taken and the patient put to bed. This gives his body an opportunity to regain its vitality and at the same time isolates him from other people. The sick room should be well ventilated and the windows so opened as to keep the air moving freely. It is also wise to moisten the air a little bit by putting a pan of water on the radiator or over the register or on the stove. The handker-Since colds are a serious condition they sh freely. It is also wise to moisten the air a flue bit by putting a pan of water on the radiator or over the register or on the stove. The handker-chiefs and bedding used by the patient should be sterilized by boiling. Kissing, and the use of drinking cups, etc., in common with other members of the household should be forbidden, it being borne in mind constantly that colds are infectious and readily spread from one person to another. readily spread from one person to another.

### Nebraska Press Comment

Scottsbluff Star-Herald: Senator Spirk has introduced a bill in the state senate, tending toward the reorganization of the State Board of Health, and curtailing the powers of the board of secretaries. Judging from the amount of grief this bunch of secretaries have caused themselves and the general public, this curtailing operation should have been performed several years ago. years ago.

Beatrice Sun: It is now apparent that print paper, one of the raw materials of newspapers, has been altogether too cheap. Doubling the price has tended to bring about some economies, but paper is still sinfully wasted. In the large cities, particularly, the wasteful manner in which paper is thrown about is noticeable, even after all the economics which high prices have imposed. For instance, as you enter the passenger station at Omaha, you want to buy a paper. The boy will not sell you one paper. You must take three of them. The price, 5 cents, is so small that you take all three, although you would as willingly pay the nickel for the one paper you want. If no other factor than high prices will check the extravagance in the use of this commodity, prices will have to advance several more points before wastefulness is cut to the minimum. Beatrice Sun: It is now apparent that prin

### Health Hint for the Day.

Do not take a hot bath after a meal, as the blood is all drawn away from the digestive organs just at the time they need it most.

## One Year Ago Today in the War

Germans renewed vigorous attack of Prench trenches northeast of Neuville German and Turkish consuls an thirty others indicted by federal gran jury in San Francisco for alleged cor spiracy to wreck munitions plants an to furnish supplies to German war was sets at the commencement of the wa

### In Omaha Thirty Years Ago

At a meeting of the Lily division, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias General J. E. Smith was elected sir knight commander; J. C. Kang, str lieutenant

Fred Race, sir knight herald. Observer Hagen at the signal offic was ordered to holst the cold wave sig



nal, the prophecy being that the temperature would fall between fiftee and twenty degrees overnight.

The Ladies' Musical society gave a plano recital at Lyon & Healey's in which Miss Bella Robinson, Mra. H. D. Estabrook and Miss Ida Thies par-

Hose cart No. 4, which was so badly Hose cart No. 4, which was so badly injured in going to the Boyd fire, is again ready for a run, though Captain Vanderford, who was disabled at the same time, will not be able to work for a week.

Little Roy Brush, son of George Brush, residing at Twenty-first and Harney, was buried in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Harney, was buried in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Postmaster Coutant has returned from Grand Island, where he has been in attendance upon the Masonic commemoration.

The trustees of the German School association elected the following officers: Louis Heimrod, president; George Anthes, vice president; C. G. Grube, recording secretary, and Charles Metz, treasurer.

### This Day in History.

1815—An American brigade landed in the rear of Fort Bowyer to frustrate a threatened attack on Mobile by the

1819-Leander J. McCormick, one of

1819—Leander J. McCormick, one of the three brothers famous for their inventions of farming implements, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia. Died in Chicago in 1990. 1820—General William Tecumseh Sherman born at Lancaster, O. Died in New York City, February 14, 1891. 1861—United States arsenal at Little Rock setzed by the state authorities. 1872—Earl of Mayo, viceroy of In-dia, assassinated at Port Blair by a convict.

convict.

1879—Peace between Russia and
Turkey signed at Constantinople.

1890—Cardinal Pecci, a brother of
Pope Leo XIII, died in Rome. Born
at Carpineto, December 13, 1807.

1898—President Barrios of Guate-

nala assassinated.

1904—Vice Admiral Togo with the main Japanese fleet engaged the Russian ships and batteries at Port Arthur.

The Day We Celebrate.

Afbert C. Kugel, city commissioner, is 39. He is a plumber by trade and was once city plumbing inspector, to say nothing of filling all the high offices of the local plumbers' union at different times.

Benjamin S. Baker was born February 8, 1855, at Sabula, Ia., and graduated from the University of Iowa. Judge Baker practiced law first at Webster City, Ia., then at Fairbury, Neb., before locating in Omaha. He has been United States attorney, judge of our district bench and judge of the supreme court of New Mexico and corporation counsel of Omaha.

Harry O. Steel, general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance company, is an Omaha boy just 40 years old today.

Executive V. Shinrock, manager of

old today.

Frederick K. Shinrock, manager of Frederick R. Smirroor, manager of the Glence Mills, was born at San-dusky, O., February 8, 1856. He has been with the Glence Mills since 1881 and represents their membership on the grain exchange. John Wisier, the West Leavenworth

and hardware man, is a na-

grocer and hardware man, is a native of Germany, where he was born just fifty-five years ago today.

H. G. Bourgeois was born February 8, 1885, in Calvary, Wis. He is now selling church goods and supplies, being president of the Bourgeois commany.

ng president of the Bouleau name pany.

A. J. Eggersa, himself a "made-inGermany" product, dates back fiftyone years today. He is now making 
boxes as president of the EggersaO'Flyng company.

Baron Rothschild, head of the English branch of the great family of 
financiers, born in London forty-nine 
years ago today.

Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the 
university of Rochester, born in Chicago, fifty-seven years ago today.

J. J. Bernet, president of the Nickel 
plate railroad, born in Eric county. 
New York, forty-nine years ago today.

Rear Admiral William W. Mead. 
S. M., retired, born at Burlington, Ky.

Rear Admiral William W. Mead. U. S. N., retired, born at Burlington, Ky., seventy-two years are today. Right Rev. Charles S. Olmsted, former Episcopal bishop of Colorado, born at Olmstedville, N. Y., sixty-four years are today. years ago today.

Ad Wolgast, former champion light-

weight pugilist, born at Cadilla Mich., twenty-nine years ago today.

## Timely Jottings and Reminders

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Dr. Maurice F. Egan, American minister to Denmark, is to sail from Copenhagen today for a two months' visit to the United States. The purpose of his trip, it is stated, is for consultation on important subjects.

The Pan-American Aeronautics exposition, the first large exhibition of aircraft and appurtenances ever held in this country, will open today in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, and continue for one week.

Approximately 4,000 acres of the Belle Fourche reclamation project, situated in the valley of the Belle Fourche, in South Dakota, will be opened for settlement today under the terms of the homestead and reclamation laws.

### Storyette of the Day.

Storyette of the Day.

At a recent Missouri chautauqua a men came to William J. Bryan and told him: "I have always voted fer you ev'ry time you've run, Mister Brine, an' I'll be glad to vote fer you agin, as offen as possible." Mr. Bryan thanked him, and a fellow lyoeum worker said:

"Don't you get awfully tired of having men come up and declare they've always voted for you and always will?"

"No, indeed," said Mr. Bryan. "The people that make me tired are the ones that say they've never voted for me and never will."—Ladles' Home Journal.

# The Bees &

### Why Stand for It?

the evil, what's the matter with our "citizenry forces?" Pretty crowd we are to talk about the possibilities of having to meet a trained foreign foe if we allow a handful of badly-brought-up brats anxious for a little easy money to swagger about and relieve as at will of our valuables, our wits and our self-respect.

Elsewhere the men of the cities themselves have taken things into their own hands for a while or co-operated with the police. Twice in my life have a formed part of such special or emergency anxillary police and the work was effective, speedy

"Billy" Sunday or Cyclone Davis can't do that.

Says Mr. Groh: "Food is to the human body just what coal is to a boiler." Many other writers have presented the same one-sided and miscleading view. It would be right to say that certain elements of food are to the human body just what fuel is to a furnace. That is as far as the analogy goes. The sole purpose of a furnace is to produce heat. The calorimeter, I suppose, is as honest and faithful as a hen that lays eggs to a door knob; but probably it would recommend crude petroleum as the most economical food, because it gives the most calories for the price. the most calories for the price

Having endured more than three score years of this world's buffeting in a search for truth, I have lost some of my great esteem for those exalted persons who are called scientists. Some of the most ruinous errors have had their origin and sustenance in so-called scientific reasoning or deduc-tion. There are two kinds of science: One is science and the other is not

One is science and the other is not science.

The famous Edison, if his words were correctly quoted, said that a person is like an engine, and should be well stoked just before doing strenuous work; aithough, according to reliable accounts, he has done some of his best thinking when his stomach had been empty for many hours, and every intelligent athlete or person engaged in close mental work knows that it is not advisable to take up the hardest tasks when the stomach is full. Would any wise puglist or wrestler eat a full meal just before beginning a struggle for victory? Digestion is the process that prepares food for absorption and assimilation. It consumes energy, and generates little or none. Probably in many cases persons greatly enfeebled by disease have been killed by food prescribed by physicians when the patients had not the power to digest the food. In such a case the food sets up noxious chemical action, the vitail power is too feeble to overcome it, and it snuffs out the flickering flame of life, when anxious friends expect the food to revive the patient.

vive the patient.

The gentleman I now have the honor to abuse also said: "Don't eat celery, cucumbers or lettuce for nutri-tion." This raises the apparture tion. This raises the question, what is nutriment? The human body con-tains tissues of many kinds, ranging tains tissues of many kinds, ranging from the juices through many degrees of compactness to the flinty enamel of the teeth. Are all these structures simply aggregations of calories? As used by physiologists and disticans the word nutriment covers all ele-ments of the passive kind used in the production of energy and also some, but not all, of those used in tissue-building, but excludes some or all of the elements that become active agents in the metabolism of the body, and all of compactness to the flinty enamel of

sues; and yet those who use the word in this way would say a person is no well nourished who has not in his body a suitable amount of suiphur, phos phorus, fluorine, chlorine, iodine, sili con, sodium, potassium, calcium, mag

Why Stand for It?

Omaha, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: What's the matter with Omaha? Where is the proverbial bravery and resourcefulness of the men of the west? Tut, tut and again zounds!

Five and six "holdups" an evening, What a record! Here was one last night under the very shadow of our "bong tong" Blackstone and I understard the victim was a detective, from whom they took revolver, cartridges and star. Again zounds and gadraoks!

Why stand for? If our police force is not numerous enough to cope with the evil, what's the matter with our "citizenry forces?" Pretty crowd we are to talk about the possibilities of having to meet a trained foreign foe if

Where the Blame Belongs.

"citizenry forces?" Pretty crowd we are to talk about the possibilities of having to meet a trained foreign foe if we allow a handful of badly-broughtup brais anxious for a little easy money to swarger about and relieve to at will of our valuables, our wits and our self-respect.

Elsewhere the men of the cities themselves have taken things into their own hands for a while or cooperated with the police. Twice in my life have a formed part of such 
special or emergency auxillary police 
and the work was effective, speedy 
and lasting in its effects, though, I 
admit, a wee bit drastic. And gladly 
will I form part of ten or 100 or 200 
able-bodied chaps who'll volunteer to 
spend a couple of hours a night two 
or three times a week on patroi duty. 
Of course there would be accidents, some perhaps serious, and many funny 
ones; but even if a reputable citizen 
or two should be mistaken for something else and trotted off to a station 
to establish his identity, it would be 
better far than supinely submitting 
to the sort of thing that seems in full 
swing now in this city of opportunities—and of "hold-ups," and of coal 
soot. SAME OLD PRO BONO.

Heat and Nutrition.

Omaha, Feb. 4.—To the Editor of 
The Bee gives out good mental food 
for readers who wish to Groh in wisdom from day to day; but he recently 
set out a dish that contained nothing 
but calories. A person can't live on 
calories, as he represents, Even 
"Billy" Sunday or Cyclone Davis can't 
do that.

Says Mr. Groh: "Food is to the human body just what coal is to a 
boiler." Many other writers have pre"Billy" Sunday or Cyclone Davis can't 
do that.

Says Mr. Groh: "Food is to the human body just what coal is to a 
boiler." Many other writers have pre"Billy" Many other writers have

a remedy that backs them all off the board:

First—Grant to woman her economic, social and political freedom.

Second—One standard of morals.

Third — Industrial de m or racy, wherein the producers of the wealth and thereby permitting every man an opportunity of marrying and supporting a family as it should be supported.

Do not blame the woman, stand up and plead guilty, as a man should, that he is to blame, and he alone.

JESSEE T. BULLY A.

e is to blame, and he alone.

JESSE T. BRILLHART

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Many painful and dangerous diseases are the direct result of a bad condition of the blood.

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# A Word to the Women



I want the women to know that there is a doctor in Omaha who treats diseases and disorders of their sex, and does not advise operation in all cases, as many do. Hundreds of women have been to my office and many new cases are coming daily for SPECIAL TREATMENT for their disorders. You can come to me and know you will get honest service and if I can not help you I will tell you so. MANY OF YOUR FREENDS HAVE BEEN TO ME and they will tell you of my work at a small cash fee. If you have been told you need an operation I want you to call, as I will cure or relieve most all cases with my office treatment. WOMEN LIVING OUTSIDE office treatment. WOMEN LIVING OUTSIDE office treatment \$2. Cash fee. Medicine free. No drug bills. Appointments made. Office practice only. Hours 9 to 5. Phone Tyler 280.

DR. J. C. WOODWARD

Suite 301 Rose Building, Omaha, Net